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Philadelphia, Tuceday, May 23, 1922

#### DAVIS AND STINGER

WHAT is happening under the lid of the prohibition enforcement system in Pennsylvania? Is there to be another blow-up in that troubled division of the Federal service?

John T. Davis director of prohibition in Pennsylvanta, associated his friends and supporters not long ago when he appointed George Stinger, former bestemant in the Philadelphia police department, to the post of prohibition field agent. Mr. Stinger's name had been unpleasantly involved in the news of a raid made by dry agents upon a farm owned by his father, where, according to the general allegation of the Federal men. moonshine and the devices for its manu-

After a week of protests from the drys Mr. Davis, with seeming reluctance and almost in humility, wrote a letter asking for Stinger's resignation. Now Mr. Stinger. announces that he will not resign. He is supported by Senator Vare.

Whatever Mr. Stinger's civil service record may be, he doesn't seem to be temperamentally fitted for the place in the State prohibition enforcement system,

#### RESTIVE BULGARIA

REPORTS from Bulgaria are confusing, but it is nevertheless unlikely that the accounts of a revolutionary uprising against King Boris should be wholly baseless,

The Balkan nation, which so lucklessly selected the wrong side in the world conflict, is composed largely of sturdy peoples who have suffered much from the chauvinism and fatuity of their rulers. Ferdinand the Fox in the light of his performances. an ironic misnomer -unscrupniously squandered the fruits of an epic struggle by his treachery to his late allies, the Greeks and Serblans, in the second Balkan War of

Misconceptions arising from the bitter outcome of that brief contest were primarily responsible for the popular support of the Germanophile monarch in the world upheaval. Ferdinand was unable to survive politically the armistice imposed by Franchet d'Esperev in the tumultuous autumn of 1918, but the monarchical tradition prevailed in the necession of his son Boris to the throne.

Agrarian sentiment is Intense and widespread in Bulgaria, and it would be by no means surprising if a peasant republic should be actually in the making. Central and Eastern Europe is uncongenial soil for hereditary monarchs at the present time. The war disposed of three Chesars-Russian, Austrian, German. The restoration of Constantine in Greece was a fantasta episode to which the Cretans, among other Hellenic peoples, decline even now to give much practical credence. Incipient revolts by these ardent Ventzelists are seldom officially reported, but that Crete is ominously restive is the private judgment of numerous recent travelers.

The Bulgarian crown is obviously another anachronism that has been barely tolerated by a depressed population that was tricked in two wars.

# MOURNING AT THE ZOO

TITERALLY, the Zoological Gardens have suffered a considerable loss in the death of the ponderous and placid manates, which tipped the senies at about half a ton. Scientifically, its passing is also regret

called, are among the carest of American aquatic mammais. Once abundant off the Florida Coast, boving nelplessness led to their wanton description. The late specimen constituted a real find for the Zoo. which is unflagging in its search for enriching its admirable and diversified collections.
Indeed, emineur goodogists are virtually

agreed in pronouncing the London, New York and Philadelphia exhibits of the animal life of the globe as leaders in this interesting held

In Philadelphia parricular survives has attended the acrimousling of specimens, notably in the case of African monkeys, which in their new environment have been freed of the blight of talerculers. The shy echidan, almost as scientifically paradoxical as the unpossessed duck-billed platypus, which have eggs and nurses its yourg, is another notable example of that celent softentude which has enabled exorter animals to thrive on the banks of the Schuylkill.

Unfortunately the facal discouragement of the manatee in emptivity was uncontrollably premature. It has remorphed a good home and deprived a public, which rightly delights in the Zoo, of an object of keen curlosity, perhaps even of a kind of vague

# THE KLUX IN OREGON

BY RAIDING and capturing the active wing of the Republican Party in Oregon the know-nothing element, led and inspired by the Ka Klux Klan, has assured a wide general realignment of the political forces of the State, driven many lifetime Republicans into the opposition camp and, in the opinion of many careful observers, cleared the way for a Democratic victory at the next general election.

The man nominated for the governorship of Oregon in the Republican primaries admitted sympathy with Ku Kiux doctrines. He won by a very narrow margin over an opponent who, throughout the campaign, held to an opposite point of view. The Democrats declare jubiliantly that they will

elect the next Governor. It is odd in times like these, when a thousand problems requiring rational treatment and intelligent good will for their settlement confront the country, to find a State election influenced by bigotry, hatred and religlous prejudice medieval in its intensity and bitterness. Oregon will get over it in the course of time. But for the present the State is paying rather heavily for the ambitions of Wizard Simmons, whose agents, working recklessly for what there was in it, started and encouraged the destructive wave of race and religious fanaticism in the United States.

#### A "THIRD PARTY" OF WOMEN HAS NO CHANCE OF SUCCESS

New Voters Are Bound to Act Through the Old Parties, as They Have Done in Pennsylvania

No REASON was assigned by President Harding for his decision to remain away from the dedication of the headquarters of the National Woman's Party in Washington on Sunday.

It may well be, however, that he had deolded after accepting the invitation to be present that it would be inexpedient for the official head of the Republican Party to give his blessing to another party.

In his letter of regret he expressed his gratification that the women had been enfranchised and his hope "that the larger opportunity for American womanhood will be marked by the highest ideals, lefty patriot. ism, noble inspirations and great good to our common country."

The leaders of this Women's Party are committed to the proposition that no party in which men are influential can be trusted to do anything for the women. One of them said on Sunday that "the Woman's Party recognizes that the position of women throughout the world is an inferior one, and in most countries a degraded one, and that the organized effort of women themselves is necessary to raise them from this position." And Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the recognized head of the party, declared that it was entering on its work with a "determination to come before the governing powers as dietators, not as heggars."

It is unfortunate that these women have not informed themselves a little more completely about the nature of American political institutions and have not thought a little more deeply about the fate of class movements in the United States.

The Woman's Party is frankly a party founded on the theory of sex hostility. It arrays the women against the men. It assames in spite of much evidence to the contracy that Legislatures made up of men cannot be trusted to pass laws for the profection of women.

As a matter of fact, the constitutional amendment enfranchising women was ratified he Legislatures elected by men and composed of men. If there had been any disposition to be unjust to women the amendment would never have been ratified. Still further, many States have laws regulating the hours of labor of women and children. passed in response to a definite public sentiment, and passed, too, by Legislatures composed of men. Further laws may be necessary before the rights of women are wholly recognized, but there is no reason to believe that they will not be passed as their need becomes apparent. The laws will be framed. too, by intelligent women acting with intelligent men through either the Republican or the Democratic Party, whichever bappens to be in power at the time.

But when Mrs. Belmont talks about the women going "before the governing powers | death struggle. But such deliberate fraud as dictators, not as beggars." she shows a | as was perpetrated against the Government erning powers in the United States. The school children are taught that this is a government of the people and that the people through their elected representatives decide what laws shall be passed. The women themselves are part of the governing power now that they have the vote.

Dietation is out of place in a democracy Before any law can be passed a majority of the people must be persuaded that it is a good law. It may be that the Woman's Party thinks that it can dictate to the Republican party or to the Democratic Party, but if so it will very soon discover its error. What the Democratic Party supports is deelded by its members, both men and women, And what the Republican Party will support is decided in the same way.

We have just had an illustration of the way It works in this State, where the Republican women in large numbers decided that they did not want to vote for Alter, a candidate for the governorship who had been selected by three or four men without consuitation with them or with any one else. They went to the polls at the primary election and voted for Pinchot and voted in sufficient numbers to bring about his nomination. The Republican women of Pennsylvanta would smile derisively at any one who told them that they occupy an inferior posi-

The theory that woman can hold the batance of power between the two parties is uttractive to many. Men have held the same theory, but they have never been able to apply it in practice. The number of men so judicially minded that they can keep aloof from partisan contests and so politically interested that they have definite desires on public Issues has seldom been large enough to affect an election. There is no reason for helieving that the women are so constituted that they can do in this direction what the men have been unable to do.

Women with a sense for the actualities will not through and with one of the existing parties made up of men and women altke. They know that as fast as they develop political capacity they will be admitted to the councils of these parties, and they know, too, that the test of their capacities will be the same as that which is applied to the

To demand that a woman be elected to office merely because she is a woman is as preposterous as to demand that a woman shall be allowed to run a locomotive drawing an express train merely because she is a

The women who really want to accomplish things will be too busy with their work to pay much heed to what the Woman's Nationni Party is doing.

# CHANCE AND THE SEA

PRESUMABLY the East India liner Egypt, which sank in twenty minutes after a collision with the French freighter Seine in a dense fog off the Breton Coast on Saturday night, was equipped with water-tight compartments and modern

safety devices. The Peninsular and Oriental Company, the talismanic P. & O. of novelists, dramarists and poets, has long been symbolical of British commercial maritime prestige.

Among steamship lines it is a revered aris-

tocrat, famed alike for the tone of its seamanship and the elegance and breeding of its passengers, largely of the official stamp. But seacraft, and even inherited traditions, are still tragically embarrassed by that undefeated menace, fog, which summons the skipper to the bridge for hours of the most intense vigil. The elaborate system of radio warnings, such as the Uniteds States Government is devising, is still in its infancy and the myth of the unsinkable ship

vanished with the Titanic.

after that disaster cruelly accustomed the public to marine losses and speedily wore out the surprise of insecurity. Ships are possibly better built today and life-saving precautions are more sernpulously taken than in the first decade of the century, when the legend of invulnerability prevailed. But the grim perversity of the sea is acknowledged now. The waters are admitted to be no more proof against fate than is the land. where man is perfectly aware that he is continually taking chances. The special shock in the loss of the Egypt is the rapidity with which she foundered. Scant time was provided for lowering boats, and their dispatch was, according to report, not expedited by

The war which followed within the year

The tendency to regard the national flag at the stern as an index of a vessel's operating personnel is not entirely trustworthy nowadays. Indeed, with the exception of the Greeks and Scandinavians, peoples which rank humbly at Lloyd's are largely represented in the crews of cargo ships and passenger liners. A heavy draft is made on Portuguese, Levantines and Orientals. The modern crew is often a polyglot assort-

The beltef that the labor of America is averse to scafaring may be extended to apply to some of the major nations of Europe, renewned in maritime history.

#### **CUERRILLA GOVERNMENT**

OBBYISTS for the more reckless and sinister seekers after special privilege first introduced the arts of blackmail into the business of government at Washington. There is hardly a member of Congress who doesn't know that every detail of his public and private life has been scrutinized by lobbyists' agents, who seek means to apply methods of terrorism in the House, and even in the Senate when an emergency arises to affect the interests of their employers. Large organizations of so-called detectives have fattened on this work in the very shadow of the Capitol. The degree to which secret pressure from blackmailers has come to affect legislation is not easy to estimate. But it is considerable. The men are few who would not flinch at the suggestion of elaborate propaganda machinery set in motion to magnify some forgotten incident of a minor sort and give it color and significance of a scandalous character.

Now it is being reported in Washington that organized blackmail is being generally applied over a pretty wide area to impede the investigation of war-contract graft contemplated by the Attorney General's office. Mr. Daugherty himself is said to have been threatened with "exposures" designed to prove that, in his capacity as a lawyer, he rendered somewhat doubtful service to individuals who may be publicly accused as malefactors. Yet, what Mr. Daugherty may have done for any of his clients before he entered the Cabinet can have no relation to the present case. If he is courageous he will push the investigation which the Senare already has sanctioned. Otherwise he should resign.

It is extremely probable that current reports of war graft are exaggerated. There was terrific waste during the years of preparation for active war and much of it could not-well be avoided in a country that had to get ready in record time for a life-andought to be exposed. It is safe to supp that the lobbyists in Washington are working twenty-four hours a day to prevent such exposure and to discourage all officials whose business it is to direct the investigation which the Senate has ordered.

The moral of the situation is an old one Intelligent people will see nothing unfavorable to Mr. Daugherty in the hints of scandal that are in the air of Washington. They will be more interested in this fresh manifestation of a force organized for what might be called guerrilla government. They will feel again that an investigation of Washington itself, of the innumerable groups that flourish without visible means of support in the big hotels and office buildings and of the whole system of modern lobbying is long overdue. It is about time to drag every subsidized group of legislation makers out into the light of day, where the people may get a good look at it and study the causes and interests that contribute so lavishly to its support.

# NORMALCY IN KANSAS

OVERNOR ALLEN believed mightily in G the Industrial Court established through his efforts "for the fair and peaceful adjustment of industrial disputes." The Industrial Court of Kansas may be fair. Doubtless it is. But it is by no means peaceful. Alexander Howatt, of the miners' inlon, was the first to flout its authority. Howatt was berated up and down the land. and in Kansas they called him a Red and an Anarchist. Now, however, it is the employing group in the State that formally refuses to obey an order from the new court. Large groups of business men, objecting to a rule which they consider unfavorable, are organizing to prove that the Industrial Judges have exceeded their constitutional authority by endeavoring to compel business men to increase the pay of their emploves

What the court did was to formulate minimum wage scale for many small industries and ask for its establishment throughout Kansas. The scale would bring a wage increase of about a dollar a week to unskilled workers. It was formulated largely in the interest of women employed in unorganized and unregulated industries, and the Industrial Court presented it as a necessity of the times.

The Kansas experiment is getting on. Unquestionably the law which created the Industrial Court was a good one-as far as it went. But it was not enacted to satisfy a popular majority demand. It was the work of an innovator. The public that did not demand it-labor men and employers alike-have been unwilling to recognize the validity of its purpose. It is ahead of the

When we are wiser we may revert to the old method of action and wait until the public demands a law before that law is written upon the statute books. There has been a tendency of late to adopt an opposite method and pass laws first and ask for their popular support afterward.

The editors of Lord Jeff. Amherst College's Raw Ones Are Panned comic paper, are now 'trying the experiment' of doing without raw jokes and questionable pictures; not because the magazine needs re-forming, but because of "the lack of sympathy with the trend toward indecency prevalent in many college humorous publications." Which, hs a bit of humorous writing, unconscious or otherwise, isn't half bad as it stands.

### **ABOUT WORLD'S FAIRS**

The Matter of Concessions-How Concessionaires Got Rich at the Crystal Palace Exposition-Napoleon's Strange Award-Americans Always Big Prize Winners

By GEORGE NOX McCAIN THE Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition of 1926

will have as its principal source of income, aside from admissions, the sale of concessions or privileges.

During the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 some of the concessionaires went broke. The mammoth bar in which a number of Phila-delphia politicians were financially interested lost tens of thousands of dollars.

The same has been true of Americans who have held concessions at various foreign ex-

positions in the last forty years.
At the Antwerp Exposition of 1894 an American from the West was operating an exhibit called "The Arizona Gold Mine" It depicted the workings of a mine and the extraction of the ore. The Yankee had been running his show for two months when I had a talk with him one day.

"I haven't made enough to pay my board," he said in disgust. "It's the poorest country I ever saw. These people take a slice of black bread and put it between two slices of white bread, call it a supplying the said was a most off the

sandwich and make a meal off it.
"At my boarding house I asked for butter one day and everybody at the table stared at me. They thought I was an aristocrat." The trouble was that he was living up to the dollar idea. Europe lives up to the shilling or franc or mark idea.

THE first international fair of any size was the London Crystal Palace Exposi-It was here that privileges of concessions

There had been big fairs before, so-called international fairs. They were participated in by only three or four nations.

Napoleon in 1798 erected in Paris what he called the Temple of Industry in the Champs de Mars, and here for three days was held what was called a National Exhibition.

It was the first great fair where the awarding of premiums and prizes by the jury system was established.

Napoleon offered a special gold medal to him whose exhibit should suggest the most effective means of destroying British com-In 1819 another great exposition was held

in Paris at the Louvre, at which there were 1600 exhibitors, to whom were awarded 800 medals and premiums.

The National Exhibition of 1849 in Paris almost reached the proportion of a modern exposition. It had 5000 exhibitors and nearly 400 awards.

CONCESSIONAIRES at the Crystal Pal-O ace Exposition in London in 1851 reaped a magnificent harvest for those days.

The firm to whom was granted for \$16,000 the right of printing and selling catalogues disposed of about 300,000 copies at a net profit of \$40,000 in the 144 days that the exhibition was open.

The refreshment privilege was sold for

\$27,500 The firm holding it disposed of food and drinks to the amount of \$375,000 during the fair.
Only temperance beverages were dispensed.
Meals were limited to cold ments, potatoes

and bread in some shape.

More than 6,000,000 people attended this World's Fair, an average of 42,000 a day. The receipts were \$2,500,000. Those in attendance consumed 2,350,000 loaves of bread and cakes, nearly half a loaf of bread to each visitor. Cold ham to the amount of 70,000 pounds was disposed

of, besides beef of an unknown quantity. It required 700,000 pounds of ice to keep the soft drinks cool and supply ice water during the exposition. TT WAS at this Crystal Palace Exposition

that American exhibitors first began to carry off awards in large numbers. They have been doing it at every World's

Less than 5000 Americans visited Crystal Palace, although there were about 500 American exhibitors. We received more awards than any other nation, there being 107 medals and fiftythree honorable mentions given our people.

England's next great exposition was opened on May 1, 1862. The main building. including its annexes, covered an area of more than twenty-three acres. There were 28,600 exhibitors. Of this number only 128 were Americans. The Civil War was then at its height, an

unfortunate period, yet nearly all of the Americans received an award. THE French Exposition Universelle was

1 the first and last at which the crowned hends of Europe attended to any extent. It was opened in April, 1867, in Paris. During its continuance the French Emperor entertained officially as his guests the Czar of Russia, the Prince of Wales, the Sultan of Turkey, the Khedive of Egypt, and the Kings of Prussia, Denmark, Sweden

ind Portugal, The main building, which was shaped as an oval, covered thirty-seven acres of ground. There were 50,000 exhibitors, of which the United States had but 536, The Americans, notwithstanding this, carried off more prizes than any other

nation. They included five grand prizes, eighteen gold meduls, seventy-six silver and ninety-eight bronze medals, with ninetythree honorable mentions. In the Paris Exposition of 1889, for the first time in French history, the fair proved

a financial success.

The entire cost was \$8,300,000, and the total receipts from all sources were It was estimated that during its contin-

uance American visitors expended more than \$50,000,000. There were 70,000 of them. There were 1,500,000 foreign visitors. who spent \$150,000,000, an average of about \$100 apiece. In the above comparison we have the difference between the American and the frugal German, Frenchman and English-man. The Englishman is the freekt spender next to the Yankee.

OUR Centennial Exposition was a failure financially, as I have said. During the six months of its existence it had a total attendance of 9,911,000. There were 21.689 foreign exhibitors, among whom were distributed 5364 awards. France introduced the distribution awards by the jury system. The United States at the Centennial abolished it.

TRIFE Centennial commissioners substituted I for the jury a number of judges, of whom one half were foreigners. There were simple medals of merit and not of superiority. The reports of the

not of superiority. The reports of the indges, however, indicated the comparative qualities of the exhibits. I presume there are few Philadelphians recall that the United States Government display at the Centennial is still pre-served intact in Washington, D. C.

Other governments donated their exhibits. all of which formed the nucleus of our National Museum.

GREAT fairs have been of common occurthree-quarters of a century. Mexico. India. Rumelia, Siberia and Central America are tional fairs during that time. In point of curiosity it is told that the French local fairs of the Middle Ages were

often taken charge of by the local Bishop, who closed all other places of business during the continuance of this fair, after which a large amount of its proceeds was turned over to this dignitary. It was one of their privileges of the time. For fairs during the fifth century the King of the Franks alone could grant a charter. All sorts of commodities were offered for sale, among them human chattels.

French children were taken and exchanged for slaves to be bartered away in foreign lands. "All sorts of concerts were given in the public schools, and the members of the various high school orchestras, of which



"WHAT MUST BE, MUST!"

Daily Talks With Thinking Philadelphians on Subjects They Know Best

MRS. FREDERICK W. ABBOTT On the Results of the First Music Week

DHILADELPHIA'S first Music Week proved a tremendous success, no matter from what angle it may be viewed, according to Mrs. Frederick W. Abbott, supervising director of the Philadelphia Music League, under whose auspices the week was conducted.

"Perhaps the biggest single thing which was accomplished," said Mrs. Abbott, "was the bringing forward of an immense number

of the smaller musical groups of the city and recognizing them as doing something for the work of spreading the gospel of good music. Many of these groups were brought into direct contact with each other and with the League for the first time, and the results to all are bound to be beneficial. It is an inspiration and a great satisfaction for one group which is doing a definite work along any especial masical line to find in another or perhaps in an adjacent part of the city another organization with the same general aims and ideals and for them to compare work in which both are earnestly engaged.

Will Help the Professionals

"And right here I want very much to make something clear which has been misunder-stood by some of the professional musicians city. That is that the Philadelphia Music League does not intend in any man ner to trade upon the art by asking the professional musicians of the city to donate their services in either public or private concerts.

"It was only during Music Week that this was asked. We realize very definitely that these men and women make their living in this way, and that it is not fair to them to ask that they give for nothing the results of long study and practice, that upon which they are dependent for their hving.

"It is the purpose of the Music League to the purpose of the Music League."

to stimulate interest in music in every pos sible way, and the giving of the services of ny of the best professionals during Week has, we feel, done much to that Music end. But it is the intention of the League whatever concerts may be given under its auspices next season and all the seasons to come, to pay the professional musicians for their services. We also hope by this for their services. We also hope by this stimulation of music to increase materially the number of those who will take lesson from the professional musicians, buy tickets for their concerts and in other ways add to the financial possibilities of the musicians who make their living through their art.

Many Organizations Recognized "All of the organizations which offered their services during Music Week had a splendid civic spirit. They were all anxious to help in the cause which they recognized as important to the best welfare of the city. Many organizations were thus brought before the public which had not previously had the advantage of much publicity and of whose very existence the general musical public

had little more than a vague idea.

"Many of these groups are doing splendid work in their own sphere and ot of them proved to be musical organizations of a high order of performance and understanding. They were willing to sing or play at any place which might be assigned to them. Some of the best of these difficult to provide a suitable place for them to appear, but we did the best we could of them seemed to be satisfied. Their willingness to accept what we could give them in the nature of concert engagements and the fine spirit which they displayed were one of the noteworthy features of the Week.
"The reaction of these groups toward the week and toward the nusical atmosphere which they encountered at the various con-

certs was very favorable. Sometimes we had to assign a large choral body to a smaller hall than we liked, but they all accepted and they were delighted with the re-ception accorded them and the attention which they commanded from their audiences.

The Week in the Schools

One of the great points back of Music Week was the matter of the public schools. We had this matter of bringing forward the best talent of the schools in mind from the start. How well that succeeded was shown in a report which Dr. Broome made to the in a report board at the last meeting. He said that never in the experience of the teachers of Philadelphia had music received such stimulation and inspiration in the public schools as during Music Week.

there are quite a number in the city, were pleased to have the opportunity of showing the public what really excellent work they are capable of doing. Some of these took

part in the public concerts and surprised those who heard them by the merits of the performances. The State Song We received about 400 manuscripts which were submitted for the State of Pennsylvania song. Some of the poems were really excellent and some of the

musical settings were fair, but none of them came up to the standard which was demanded, where the song would make an irresistible appeal to those who tried it, and so none of them was selected. "With regard to the State song, we shall have to begin all over again, but we realize that it would not be wise for us to present to the people of the State a song in which we ourselves did not have the fullest confidence that it would be instantaneously ac-cepted by them. We shall announce the cepted by them. We shall announce conditions for this contest within a

time and hope to get a song which will auswer all the requirements. "One instance where the program which was supplied brought the best possible results was that given at Green Lane, about forty miles from this city, by the Matinee Musical Club. The school there wanted a talking machine and asked us to supply a concert to which they might charge ad tance and perhaps raise the money. so and they turned out 500 in attendance and got their machine. But the real result were in the fact that they have established permanent organization there, called the School Improvement Association, which will work for a consolidation of the school in-terests of the community with a bus line to make transportation more practicable. If Music Week can accomplish a few things

Fine Work of Organists "While all the musical groups of the city

doubt as to its permanency.

were more than willing to do whatever they could to further the cause of Music Week, especial co-operation was rendered by the organists, Mr. Henry S. Fry and Dr. Ward. epresenting the two organizations. "The pageant which closed the week was

also very successful and made a fitting to what we consider a very successful first endeavor. The success of this is largely due to Dr. Herbert J. Tily, who was the one person in the city who was in a position to provide the things necessary to this pageant. Next year we shall look for much better things from Music Week, but we feel justified in being satisfied with the first week, which was, of course, largely experimental."

# What Do You Know?

 What railroad station in the world has
 the largest passenger traffic?
 What are Lascars?
 Name fish which live from 100 to 150 4. Who is president of the American Federation of Labor?

eration of Labor?

5. When was the famous naval Barre of Trafalgar fought?

6. What are the two longest parts in the Shakespearean drama?

7. What is the native name of Montenegro? 8. In what year was President Andrew Johnson impeached?
9. What is barratry?
10. What is meant by hinterland?

cary's weight.

Answers to Yesterday's Quiz Germany has negotiated two treaties with Bolshevist Russia—the treaty of with Bosnevist Russia—the freaty of Brest-Litovsk, negotiated by the Im-perial Government when Russia with-drew from the World War, and the treaty of Rapallo, negotiated at Ra-pallo during the Genoa conference. Twenty grains make a scruple in apothe-cary's weight.

cary's weight.
3. William Jennings Bryn resigned as Secretary of State in 1910.
4. The great coal strike of 1902 was settled through the interposition of President Roosevelt, who appointed a commission to adjust the differences after making a thorough examination of

sion to adjust the differences after making a thorough examination of conditions. The strike was declared off on October 24, 1992.

5. Hansom cabs take their name from Hansom, the patentee, in 1834.

6. A nenuphar is a water fily.

7. The instrument which indicates the place and force of earthquakes is called a

and force of carthquakes is called a seismograph

seismograph.

8. Montpelier is the capital of Vermont.

9. A valetudinarian is a person of infirm health; one seeking to recover health; one unduly solicitous about health.

19. Socratic irony is a pose of ignorance assumed in order to entice others into a display of supposed knowledge.

Belfast enjoyed its customary violent

The thermometer, incidentally, is so

Childish recollections insist that the dollar of our daddies was always par.

Ectoplasmic note.—Perhaps spirits only put in an appearance when they're bonded. Heard recently of an undertaker in the bootlegging business. Embalming 'em coming and going.

Among those opposed to the direct pri-mary may be included Senator New and Attorney General Alter.

The one notable phrase in a notable prayer which all European countries remem-The momentum achieved by Pinchot h indicated by the fact that, though the me is run and won, he is still increasing his

By a curious oversight it is only one in a great while that the crime wave a credited to the influence of women at the

Prison reformer denies that there is any crime wave. Perhaps he will be willing to admit that there are a few persisted

Tariff tinkers and talkers are now de-bating barytes and boneblack. There will be oceans of conversation before yeast and

in convention in this city may not be making much of a stir, but they know how to pe close to the populace. The Conscienceless One opines that Gif-ford Pinchot and Auditor General Lewis will experience great hours at Grey Town

Hosiery and underwear manufacturers

planning the campaign. New York girl who was shot by a min she refused to wed has now decided to marry him. Take it from us, Clarice, this care

The Walnut street boy who fished in his father's aquarium for goldfish worth their weight in gold probably made his bigger catch later in the woodshed.

man stuff nin't all bugs.

The declaration of survivors of the Egypt that Indian sailors seized the lifeoats serves to draw attention to the here inherent in the rule here abrogated.

Among noteworthy climbers we have to record the Greeks, who, according to dispatch from Constantinople, have clude the Turks by living in inaccessible pass of the mountains. Henry Ford has invented and plans to sell a flour that will enable users to live! hundred years. Well, any man who can make dough out of flivvers ought to be also

to say it with flour. Destitute octogenarian of Pike Coust stole a horse and buggy and drove 150 mile to look for a job. They pinched him: but they really ought to give him a medal—and job. All he stole was a ride.

The defeat at the primaries of a bond advocate and the renomination of Senate Pepper, bonus opponent, have given some bonus Senators, it is said, a change of hear-It is a matter that never had touched

Those who burn must pay says Cherin to Lloyd George. Which shows painful lack of proportion, a sad lack appreciation of things as they are. It is sometimes the preds the reminder—se-Soviet Russia that needs the rem viet Russia and its latest ally, Germany.

Uniontown, Pa., man got drunk so that the new patrol wagon could, be named is him, the first rider. Unworthy Ambities has more than once found itself in a pairs wagon, but this is probably the first time the lide was scheduled as the principal part of the program.

As Old Mars

Some day we may talk with the inhabitant of Mars. Some day As Old Mars with the industry of Mars. Some 6 we may hold author the heaven pictured by Doyle. And, 1

the heaven pictured by Doyle. And, interesting to consider, when that time we shall know no more of the secret universe than we know today.